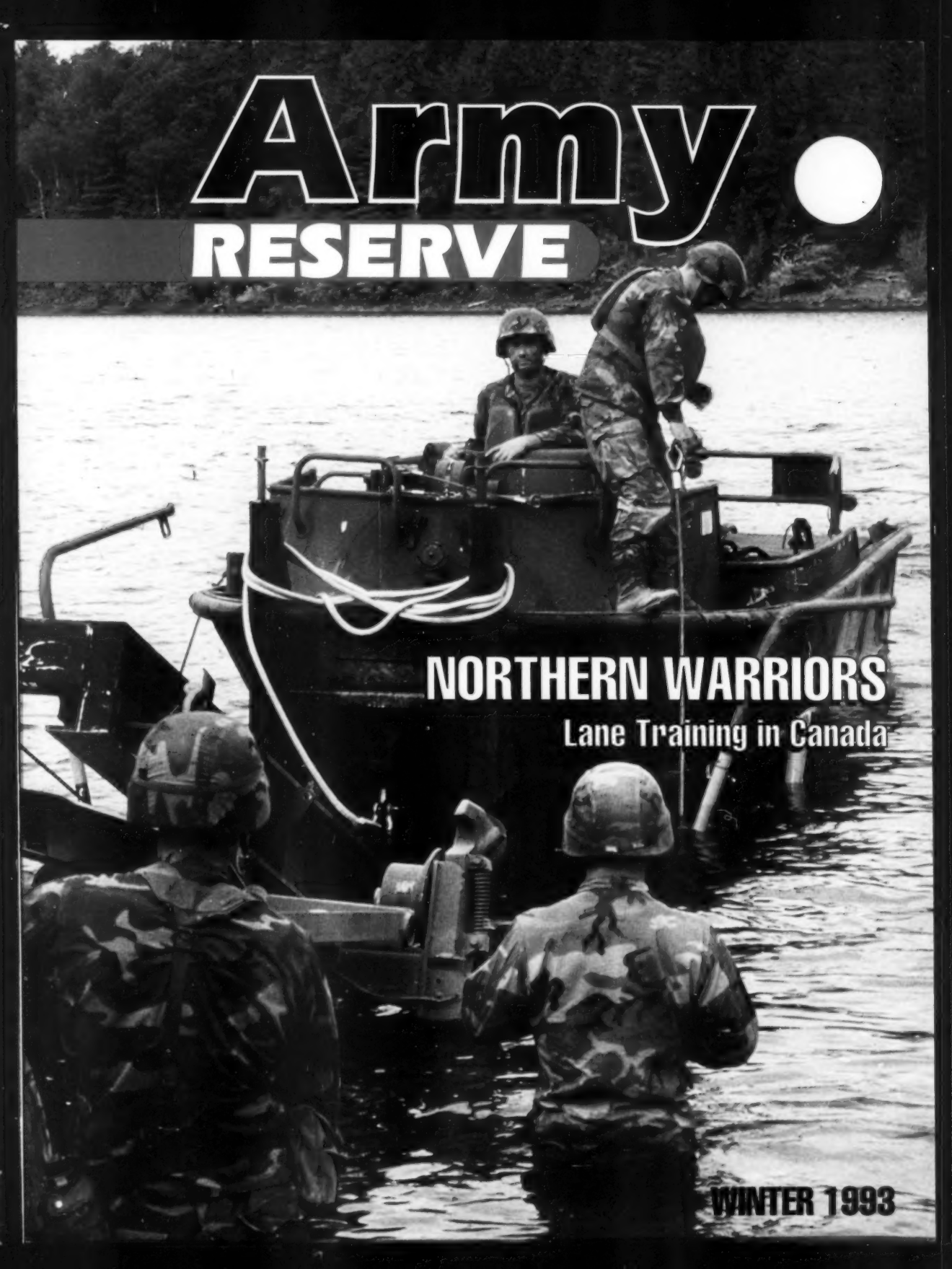
Army
RESERVE
NORTHERN WARRIORS
Lane Training in Canada
WINTER 1993

KAJON-NI, KOREA - December 1952. Battery C of the 780th Field Artillery Battalion fires an 8-inch howitzer, helping destroy enemy artillery and automatic weapons positions at Kajon-ni, Korea, near the 38th Parallel. The 780th, an Army Reserve battalion headquartered at Roanoke, Virginia, served in Korea from April 1951 to December 1954. They were attached to X Corps, part of the U.S. Eighth Army. During the Korean War, 240,500 Army Reserve soldiers were called to active duty. Seven Army Reserve soldiers received Medals of Honor.

Army Reserve

Magazine

Volume 38, Number 4 Winter 1992-93

Army Reserve Historical Painting by Jon Spaulding

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Front Cover photo by Steve Harding - 756th Engineer Co. builds a pontoon bridge at Gagetown, Canada.
Beck Cover photo by Joe Cordo - The children of El Rosario, Honduras await completion of their schoolhouse by the 972nd Engineer Bn.

MAJOR GENERAL ROGER W. SANDLER
CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

MR. AL SCHILF
ACTING CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve Magazine

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ARMY RESERVE Magazine is an official Department of the Army publication and is published quarterly by the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve, DAAR-PA, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310-2400 in accordance with Section 278, Title 10, USC. The Secretary of Defense has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of public business as required by law. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Secretary of the Army on September 2, 1986 in accordance with provisions of AR 310-1. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of the Army or the Chief, Army Reserve nor should they be construed as official policy or directive in nature. Local reproduction of all materials is approved, except for those articles or photographs marked as copyrighted.

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ARMY RESERVE Magazine is distributed free of charge to members of the United States Army Reserve. Circulation 665,000. Paid subscriptions are available for $5.00 per year. Mail a personal check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, or fax your order to (202) 512-2233. Visa and MasterCard are accepted.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS, do not write the magazine. Members of Troop Program Units should notify their SIDPERS-RC clerk. Members of the Individual Ready Reserve and Individual Mobilization Augmentees should contact their Personnel Manager at ARPERCEN, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. Paid subscribers should forward their address change to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: Mail List Branch SSOM, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Special military distribution recipients may write the editor directly.
ISSN # 0004-2579

MAILCALL

Change my address!

WILL YOU PLEASE CHANGE MY mailing address?! I've written your magazine three times trying to get you to change it. So far nothing. The magazine still keeps coming to my Mom's house. This time will you please change my mailing address?

Cpl. Henry Rhoades
Seattle, Wash.

Nope. We won't. It's not that we're being difficult, there's just nothing we can do. Unless you're one of a very small group of "subscribers" such as libraries, selected Army headquarters and government offices on our "Editor's Mailing List," your address must be changed by either your unit SIDPERS clerk or your PMO at ARPERCEN. Carefully read the Change of Address instructions in the bottom left column of this page. Each month I very reluctantly discard address change requests. Sorry.

"If I die before I sup...

I AM A GRAY AREA RETIREE WITH hip pocket orders and 22 years military time. I have read and been told repeatedly that I should be able to continue my SGLI coverage at the same amount and rate.

Despite repeated attempts I have not been able to obtain this coverage, or anything close to it for three years. Could you help me? To whom do I write? Who do I call?

Marvin Rasmussen
Delta Junction, Alaska

Members of the Army Reserve eligible to draw retired pay at age 60 may apply for "Retired Reservist's Servicemen's Group Life Insurance." You may continue the policy until you receive your first retirement check, or age 61, whichever comes first. The premium rate, however, is not the same as your "regular" SGLI; it goes up with your age. Members of Troop Program Units (TPU) who receive $100,000 of life insurance pay $8 a month. A retired reservist, age 50 for instance, will pay $56 a month for the same coverage under Retired Reservist's SGLI. But check around. A call to another life insurance company found the same policy offered to a nonsmoking 50 year old for about $30 a month, but they required a physical. To apply, write the Office of SGLI, 213 Washington Street, Newark, N.J. 07102, or call (201) 802-7676.

...I pray the Army to pay up"

SEVERAL SOLDIERS HAVE ASKED me whether their Servicemen's Group Life Insurance covers them not only during drills, but going to and from drills and at all other times.

I have been told that SGLI coverage for Troop Program Unit members is 24 hour a day, 365 day a year coverage while I have also heard that it covers drilling reservists only during IDT and Annual Training.

Which is correct? Is there a brochure that covers these questions?

Maj. Miklos Koleszar
New Haven, Conn.

If you are a "full time Ready Reservist scheduled to perform at least 12 periods of IADT a year" (in other words, a TPU member) your Servicemen's Group Life Insurance is full time coverage. The good news is that you can die on your civilian job, at home or during drill and still be covered. If that's good news.

Members of the Army Reserve who don't fall into that category (IRR members and IMAs, for instance) are covered only during drill and enroute to drill.

Ask the VA for "Questions and Answers on SGLI," publication number SGLV 78-1, Revised September 1991. But there have been some recent significant changes, so ask for their latest info.

The Greatest Seal.

I'M INTERESTED IN THE HISTORY of the design of the Army insignia that shows the eagle holding arrows in its left foot and an olive branch in its right.

Can you send me a history of this very beautiful emblem?

Lt.Col. Sheila Brooks
Bluefield, W.Va.

Your letter piqued our curiosity, so we called Trudie Eklund, an historian at the Center for Military History. Her research resulted in the Great Seal story in the "At Ease" department of this issue.

An exceptional medal.

SSGT. MIKE SCAHILL EXPRESSED frustration that RC soldiers who deployed overseas for Desert Storm to locations outside the theater of combat operations were ineligible for award of the Southwest Asia Service Medal, as well as the Overseas Service Ribbon, because of a six-month minimum time-in-country requirement to complete a normal overseas tour.

I thought an exception was sought. Will you please clarify?

Name Withheld
Heidelberg, Germany

You're correct. An exception was granted to award the Overseas Service Ribbon to those reservists called to active duty for other than training, regardless of the length of time they served overseas, provided they successfully completed their tour and did not receive another U.S. service medal (such as the Southwest Asia medal).

Ample pay. Ample time.

IN THE SECOND ISSUE OF 1992, SSgt. Charles Stanphill addressed the issue of military leave for government employees. He indicated that the employee is getting only 13 days of paid leave, not 15, because the two day middle weekend are not government work days.

My civilian employer provides military leave without pay, in accordance with the law. If I wish to receive my normal pay during Annual Training, I take vacation time.

In my opinion, the government employee is amply provided for with military and annual leave.

Lt.Col. James C. Neaves, Jr.
Midland, Ga.

Warranted commissions?

AN EARLIER ISSUE OF ARMY Reserve magazine contains references to the "commissioning" of warrant officers. These seem to be mutually exclusive terms. A commissioned officer receives his or her commission from the President of the United States. A warrant officer receives a warrant from the Secretary of the Army. How then can one become a commissioned warrant officer? May we soon expect to see warranted commissions? Or has our definition of words within our service become even more oxymoronic?

Maj. Gen. (Ret) Robert L. Wick Jr.
Arlington, Texas

For 45 years every service except the Army has commissioned their chief warrant officers. In 1986 the Defense Authorizations Act directed the commissioning of Regular Army chief warrants by the President, and Army Reserve chief warrants by the Secretary of the Army. In other words, a CWO2 promoted before February 1, 1986 still holds a warrant. When he or she is next promoted to CWO3, the promotion will be "tendered by commission." All WO1s will continue to hold reserve warrants.

Commissioning chief warrant officers gives them the legal authority to administer oaths, take command and conduct investigations. No longer limited to "officer-in-charge" status, chief warrant officers will now command their aircraft, vessels or detachments.

The term "commissioned warrant officer" is correct.

Was it mobilization?

BACK IN THE 1970's I WAS THE commander of the 841st Engineer Battalion in Miami. With 784 officers and men, we were at the time the largest Army Reserve unit in Florida. During a recent Retired Officer's Association meeting I asked our guest speaker, a National Guard engineer company commander, why the 841st wasn't called to duty for Hurricane Andrew since they were in the area, familiar with the area, and had the needed equipment. He replied that "they were not federalized."

But I noticed in your Fall 1992 issue that the 841st was one of "the first Army engineer assets on the scene, moving debris and trees from the streets." Then there are a number of USAR units mentioned throughout the article who were providing relief efforts.

I'm confused. Was that young captain mistaken or is there something I don't understand about the "call up."

Lt.Col. (Ret) Charles W. Seifert
Miami, Fla.

Public law prohibits Army Reserve units from helping in disaster relief efforts. An Army Reserve unit must be called up by the President in the same manner and authority as units were called up for Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

What you saw in the Hurricane Andrew relief effort were reservists who volunteered individually for "Temporary Tours of Active Duty." We recognized their volunteer work collectively by mentioning their home station unit. No units were actually mobilized or activated (which are legally distinct statuses.)

Some members of Congress wish to change the law and are proposing authorization for just such duty.

Fatigue makes us cowards.

REGARDING SFC PHIL WESCHE'S letter in the Fall issue. Each Army Reservist has every bit as much need to be physically fit as do our active counterparts. We are paid, active and reserve alike, not for what we do so much as what we must be prepared to do. We must be prepared to either fight or support the fight.

Green Bay Packer's Coach Vince Lombardi once said "fatigue makes cowards of us all." There are no time-out calls allowed for getting into the best physical condition possible.

I served eight years enlisted, four active and four reserve. My peers always tried to excel in physical training. It was, and I hope always will be a part of the military self-image; to look good in the uniform; to compete with each other in "PT."

The question then was "What does it take to max?" I don't see it any differently now.

Capt. John W. Tilford
Bloomington, Ind.

Sexual harassment solved.

I JUST HAD TO WRITE AFTER reading "Sexual Harassment Policy Reaffirmed" in the Fall 1992 issue. I had experience with sexual harassment that my superiors handled the right way.

I was stationed in Korea and my platoon sergeant was a great soldier and leader during the day. But after hours he would start drinking. He began to make advances, but I just ignored them. They quickly became violent and threatening. I was very scared since he was a lot bigger and stronger than me. But if I said something I wondered if I would be labeled a "trouble maker." He still acted fine at work but after hours but I couldn't go anywhere without fear.

I finally got scared enough to go to my commander. Everyone was very supportive. As it turned out the root of his problem was his drinking. My commander arranged to have him sent for rehabilitation. My commander asked if I wanted to press charges for sexual harassment. After some deliberation I decided that since my safety was returned and the platoon sergeant was to receive help, no further action was necessary.

Before leaving for rehabilitation my platoon sergeant thanked me for not ruining his 12 year career and apologized for his behavior.

In my opinion this was an example of the sexual harassment policy followed, and an example of great leadership making great decisions.

Sgt. Pamela J. Evaro
Winston-Salem, N.C.

A six-star general?

MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULations to General of the Armies George Washington, [Hmmm, Fall 1992] but wasn't John J. Pershing promoted to six star rank?

Col. Michael W. Oliver
Shawnee, Okla.

The question of who is the "most senior" of all our generals is complicated, but according to the Institute of Heraldry, the belated promotion brings George Washington out on top.

Today's five-star "General of the Army" rank was established during World War II to give our senior commanders (Eisenhower, Arnold, MacArthur, Marshall, Bradley) rank equivalency with allied field marshals. The rank of "General of the Armies" (note the plural) was first created (but not awarded) in 1799, revived in 1866 as "General of the Army," and given to Ulysses S. Grant.

Black Jack Pershing was promoted in 1919 to five-star "General of the Armies" (again plural) by a separate legislative act, making him the only officer to technically hold that particular office. Despite the promotion, Pershing always wore four-star insignia.

DALIS a team effort.

I WAS HAPPY TO READ YOUR article on the Disaster Assistance Logistics Information System (DALIS) in your Fall 1992 issue. While the work accomplished by the two young and gifted officers of the 353rd Civil Affairs Command was significant, they were a part of a joint U.S. Army, State Department, and United Nations team that quickly translated the vision of a crisis system and architecture into a concrete emergency relief management tool.

I would like to acknowledge the other DALIS team members for their significant contributions: Col. David Windmiller, project officer, 354th CA Bde; Dwight Swartzengruber, State Department disaster assistance response team coordinator; Stafford Clarry, UNHCR logistician; and Lt.Col. John Hoffman, field test operator, 354th CA Bde.

The successful upgrade of the DALIS program this past year was also strongly impacted by Maj. Jim Stevens of EUCOM's automation office, and Messrs. Bob Keesecker and Mario Camilien of the State Department's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

As a footnote, DALIS has been fielded in several Third World regions by OFDA and is being used as a prototype for a future disaster relief logistics information system. I have also recently referred interested U.S. state and local government agencies to OFDA for copies of the program.

Col. Ed Dandar
Nokesville, Va.

Diaries violate OpSec.

THE LETTER ON WAR DIARIES [Fall 1992] should not have been printed without an accompanying reminder that diaries should not be kept in a combat zone. While they can be kept sterile, they tend to violate the parameters of operational security.

MSgt. Joseph F. Connolly II
Belle Isle, Fla.

Forgetting the force.

I ENJOYED YOUR ARTICLE TITLED "Reconstituting the Force," [Fall 1992] but you left out two key units directly responsible for the planning and success of Operation Red Cactus.

The 103rd COSCOM, Des Moines, Iowa tasked my unit, the 452nd Corps Support Group, Columbus, Ohio with the responsibility for planning, command and control of the Regeneration Task Force. Vital liaison with elements of the 34th Infantry Division cemented a working relationship between National Guard combat arms and Army Reserve combat service support units.

Maj. Nicholas W. Jones
Columbus, Ohio

Comments.

THANKS FOR THE LIVELY FALL edition of Army Reserve Magazine. Your photos and story on Hurricane Andrew were timely. I also appreciated the new appearance of the magazine, as well as headlines that are at times humorous, yet always direct and informative.

Service in the Army Reserve is neither staid nor dry, but challenging and. . . well, fun! Thanks for reflecting that. Keep up the good work.

James Wittmeyer
Philadelphia, Pa.

I LIKED THE OLD MAGAZINE better.

Lt.Col. Jim Cutter
Atlanta, Ga.

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 501, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to save space.

From the Chief, Army Reserve

Somalia shows value of Reserve

Once again the holiday season found our military forces deployed overseas on a mission of international importance.

As thousands of tons of food and medicine are being distributed in Somalia, the United States Army is deeply involved in the humanitarian efforts directed toward helping the starving citizens of that East African nation.

Maj. Gen. Roger W. Sandler

Volunteers from the Army Reserve have deployed as part of a provisional postal unit, and Individual Mobilization Augmentees are supporting vital relief missions in Somalia.

This is a time of change for the military. With the diminished threat of global war, the Army, including the Army Reserve, is carefully modifying its force structure to meet the requirements of the "new world order." Happily, the change is bringing new and increasingly significant missions for the Army Reserve.

The missions are diverse and frequently unpredictable. They reflect the unsettled times on our unsteady planet.

As contingency plans are developed to meet these new missions, the Army Reserve remains a strong and reliable provider of combat support and combat service support units and individuals to the Total Force.

Maintaining the highest state of readiness for the most likely defense plans - in an age where military funding is reduced - forces us to allocate money, equipment and training resources to bring certain units to required readiness levels.

Can we keep all of our units fully resourced? No. There's simply not enough money to maintain the force, both Active and Reserve, to be instantly ready to meet every one of the projected global contingencies. Therefore, our planners at Forces Command have selected approximately 150 Reserve units to be a part of a Contingency Force Pool - units ready to deploy in support of the active force at any time for any national need.

These CFP units will receive priority equipment and resources, while non-CFP units may be maintained at a reduced state of readiness. This "tiered readiness" will allow us to meet our most likely mission requirements, while maintaining the flexibility and capability to respond to the more slowly developing or less immediate contingencies.

In addition to providing these forces to the Active component, we're also training the force; Active, National Guard and Reserve.

Our training divisions teach both Active and Reserve component basic trainees, and our newly activated exercise divisions are providing increased training support for company through brigade-sized forces, as well as squad and platoon-level lanes training.

We're at an exciting point in the history of the Army Reserve, when members can take pride in their contributions to the Total Force, and to our country. The value of all our contributions can be seen on the faces of the Somali citizens who now, for the first time in years, can count on a simple meal and a peaceful home.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans' help is just a phone call away

VA installs nationwide toll-free number

TIRED OF THUMBING THROUGH THE phone book to find just the right VA telephone number? Well, help is on the way.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has installed a single, nationwide, toll-free number to make it easier for veterans and dependents to inquire about and apply for VA benefits.

The number, 1-800-827-1000 can be dialed anywhere in the United States, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. Dialing automatically connects the caller to the nearest VA regional office during normal office hours.

There are 58 regional benefits offices that process applications for veterans benefits and provide information on VA medical care and non-VA programs.

In a test run just before publication, Army Reserve magazine tried the number. It works! But we were placed on hold. ★

Nursing students eligible for aid

Full scholarship and $400 Reserve stipend available

NURSING, NURSE ANESTHESIA AND occupational or physical therapy students may be eligible for one of two scholarships from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

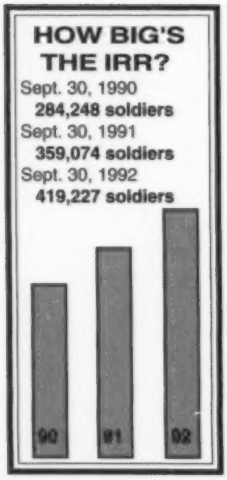
The Health Professional Scholarship Program and the Reserve Member Stipend Program provide financial support to associate degree nursing students in their last year of study and third and fourth year students in baccalaureate or entry-level master's degree programs.

In the Reserve Member Stipend Program, reservists must be members of the Selected Reserve and eligible for the Montgomery Reserve GI Bill.

Currently, VA Health Professional Scholarship recipients receive tuition, fees, $500 annually for books, and a monthly stipend of $621. Reserve stipend recipients receive $400 monthly while enrolled in full-time course work and may receive Montgomery Reserve GI Bill benefits.

Reservists may apply for both programs, but if selected, must choose one or the other. In exchange, participants agree to serve as a full-time registered nurse, occupational or physical therapist in a VA medical center for two years.

If you're interested, write to the Health Professional's Educational Assistance Programs (143B), 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420, or call (202) 535-7528. ★



SGLI increased to $200,000

Unlike previous increases, this one is not automatic.

THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LIFE insurance coverage available under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program is increased from $100,000 to $200,000 thanks to the Veteran's Benefits Act of 1992.

The monthly premium for the maximum coverage will be $16. As of April 1, 1993 proof of good health will be required to obtain the higher coverage. The increase is not automatic; soldiers must apply for added coverage in $10,000 increments, up to $200,000 in total coverage.

In addition to VA insurance, the act makes major changes in education and dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) programs. It standardizes the DIC payment to surviving spouses of veterans whose service-connected deaths occur on or after January 1, 1993, by eliminating the current schedule of benefits which had been based on the military rank of the deceased veteran.

A number of changes were made in the Montgomery GI Bill and other education programs. Basic educational assistance rates under the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty program are increased to $400 per month for full-time participants who initially serve 3 years or more on active duty; $350 per month for those who serve two years of active duty; and $190 per month for full-time participants in the Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve program. The rate increases are

effective April 1, 1993. Later increases will be mandatory, based on the Consumer Price Index.

Some of the act's other provisions include authorization of a tutorial assistance allowance for members of the Selected Reserve; an increase to $90,000 in coverage under the Veteran's Mortgage Life Insurance program; and permanent protection of VA health care eligibility for veterans who lost their pension due to employment. ★

MARKSMANSHIP

Shoot through the Mail

The Army Reserve postal matches begin now!

AIRGUNS, SMALLBORE RIFLES AND pistols don't produce an audible "bang," but in terms of quality marksmanship training they offer one of the biggest "bangs for the buck".

The Chief, Army Reserve Postal Match includes competition for smallbore (.22 caliber) rifle and pistol, as well as .177 caliber pellet rifles and pistols.

A postal match is a shooting competition conducted through the mail. Participants fire the match on their own local ranges and then mail their targets to a central location for scoring.

The advantage of a "postal" is that competitions can be held between units - an ARCOM in California and an ARCOM in Alabama - without the expense of travel.

With access to outdoor, conventional ranges becoming increasingly difficult, and with restrictions on time and practice ammunition, airguns and smallbore firearms offer an alternative for year-around marksmanship training.

The smallbore rifle and pistol require an indoor 50-foot range, and the airguns can be fired on a 33-foot range that can be temporarily set up virtually anywhere. Classrooms and drill halls lend themselves to conversion to airgun ranges.

The 1993 CAR Postal Match Program began on January 1, 1993. Army Reservists will have until May 1, 1993 to enter, fire their targets, and mail them to the Postal Match headquarters. During June and July the targets will be scored and verified to determine the Worldwide Shoot-Off competitors.

The shoot-offs, held between August 1 and September 15, 1993 are also conducted in the postal format.

For registration forms and further information about the CAR Postal Match, write Lt.Col. Frank White, Jr, at 4031 West Main, Houston, Texas 77027 or the assistant match director, Lt.Col. Ed Peschke at 1811 Spruce Knob, Kingwood, Texas 77339. ★

USARC

USARC commission reports to SecArmy

Major Army Command status recommended

THE U.S. ARMY RESERVE COMMAND (USARC) Independent Commission returned its final report to the Secretary of the Army. Congress established the commission in 1991 to assess the progress and effectiveness of the USARC.

Looking at personnel, logistics, training, mobilization and sustainment, the commission was particularly interested in recent key changes that included establishing the USARC as a major subordinate command of FORSCOM; "triple hatting" the Chief, Army Reserve as USARC commander and DCG of FORSCOM; selection of the temporary headquarters in Atlanta; and the assumption of selected Continental Army (CONUSA) functions.

The commission's goal was to recommend a command and control arrangement that gives the Army Reserve the autonomy needed to be fully responsible for its own affairs, while simultaneously improving Total Army integration.

The commission recommended the USARC be given major Army command status by 1995; studying the possibility of reorganizing the USAR along functional lines; promoting the USARC commander to lieutenant general; and streamlining personnel activities between the USARC, ARPERCEN and major subordinate commands.

Additional recommendations include establishing a single Army system for pay, personnel and logistics; increasing the level of Full Time Support; revising laws and policies relating to mobilization; giving the USARC strength man-

agement responsibilities; eliminating training redundancies between the CONUSAs and MUSARCs; and modifying the military technician program.

Four commission members recommended Atlanta as the permanent home for the USARC headquarters. Two members recommended sites outside the Atlanta area.

The Secretary of the Army has not yet announced a final decision on these and other commission recommendations. ★

UNIFORMS

Mail-order eases uniform, PX shopping

Two AAFES catalogs are now available

DOES THE HUNDRED MILE DRIVE TO your "nearby" military clothing sales store discourage you from shopping there?

If so, the Military Clothing Mail Order Catalog is for you.

Dress, service and battle dress uniforms are available through the catalog, as well as boots, shoes, shirts, insignia, patches, accessories, socks and towels. The catalog includes size charts to help you fit your uniforms, and procedures to follow if you need special-measurement (non-standard sizes) items.

To receive a copy of the AAFES Military Clothing Sales Store Catalog, write to: Hq AAFES/PD-U, P.O. Box 660202, Dallas, Texas 75266-0202, or call (214) 312-3206, DSN 967-3206.

The catalog is available in both Army and Air Force editions, so be sure to specify the Army catalog when you write.

When reservists gained unlimited access to the PX, they also got access to the Exchange Mail Order Catalog.

Recent changes to DoD directives allow reservists and their family members to use the catalog regardless of where they are stationed.

Customers in all 50 states and Puerto Rico may order the catalog for $3 through the Exchange Mail Order Catalog toll-free telephone number at 1-800-527-2345. Each catalog comes with a $5 redemption coupon for the first order of $25 or more. ★

WARRANT OFFICERS

Army Reserve faces warrant shortage

Money, schools and slots are available nationwide

ARMY RECRUITERS ARE ACTIVELY seeking candidates to fill current and projected nationwide vacancies in the Army Reserve.

Soldiers with a strong professional background in their current enlisted MOS may be eligible to apply as a warrant officer candidate.

According to U. S. Army Recruiting Command, force structure changes may provide current or projected vacancies within commuting distance of many Army Reserve soldiers.

Warrant officers are technical and tactical experts. Openings exist in virtually every career field, including aviation, special operations, intelligence, data processing, signal systems, maintenance, transportation, property accounting, food service, and marine engineering. Enlisted specialties that lead to selection as a warrant officer candidate range from CMF 13 to CMF 94. Resident training ranging from 6 to 56 weeks is required, and funding is available.

For information on opportunities within a geographical area and specific information on a career specialty, call the Warrant Officer Recruiting Team at (800) 223-3735. ★

Twelve upped to five

New rank a boost for senior warrant officers

THE FIRST TWELVE CHIEF WARRANT Officer Fives were promoted in December in ceremonies across the United States. Six are members of troop program units, six are AGR.

The CWO5 rank replaces the Master Warrant Officer title awarded to CWO4's who possessed special skills, training and leadership.

Presently, there are 132 TPU, AGR and IMA CWO5 positions authorized in the USAR. ★

ARNEWS

Translating lingo into jobs

New form eases transition by 'civilianizing militarese'

ARMY RESERVE SOLDIERS WHO LEFT active duty recently or who served in the Persian Gulf War will soon be receiving a new tool helpful in searching for a civilian job. The new Verification of Military Experience and Training form, DD Form 2586, translates military job titles and skills codes into terms understood by employers.

Department of Defense officials say that the form can help soldiers prepare resumes, prepare for job interviews and qualify for civilian job certificates and licenses.

Active Army soldiers are also scheduled to receive the VMET six months before they separate from active duty.

Army Reserve soldiers who have not received a VMET may call toll free 1-800-258-VMET. ★

ARPERCEN

Painless transition goal of new office

Active soldiers eased into Army Reserve

A NEW TRANSITION ASSISTANCE MANagement Assistance Program (TAMP) office was recently established at the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis.

The office will act as the central point of contact for soldiers transitioning from the Active Army into the Army Reserve and will be dedicated solely to easing that transition. It will serve as an ombudsman on behalf of those soldiers, making sure their questions are answered and their first impression of the Army Reserve is a good one.

The TAMP office will work with soldiers on issues such as retirement point accounting, separation incentives and the family support program. The office will also identify problems in the transitioning process itself and work with various agencies and services to improve the system as a whole.

Soldiers with questions regarding benefits, entitlements, and Army Reserve participation can call the ARPERCEN TAMP Office at (800) 874-8451. ★

WORLD WAR II

World War II remembered

Army Reserve asked to support community events

Army Reserve units are invited to join the World War II Commemorative Community program, an official DoD program designed to honor the nine million World War II veterans and those who supported them in the war effort.

Commemoration events may include a local reserve unit dedicating or rededicating reserve centers, buildings, streets, or training sites; conducting ceremonies; presenting exhibits; publishing unit history brochures; or conducting joint projects with schools, veterans groups, VA hospitals, museums, and libraries.

To become a Commemoration Community, a unit or community must file an application which outlines commemoration plans and must agree to conduct at least three or more activities each year during the commemorative period, according to World War II Commemoration Committee officials.

Designated communities are eligible to receive posters, audio tapes, information packets, and other products designed to help plan and implement their program, plus an official Certificate of Recognition and the rights to use the official commemoration logo and flag.

For further information, contact the committee at (703) 692-2140, DSN 222-2140. ★

An Army Reserve officer helps search for missing Americans.

Returning to Vietnam

Story by CWO3 Laura Burhans

TWELVE YEAR OLD HOANG Nguyen left Vietnam in an American airlift in 1975, thinking he'd never see his birthplace again. But times change, and last summer Army Reserve 2nd Lt. Hoang Nguyen returned to Vietnam to investigate live sighting reports of POW/MIAs.

When the call went out from the Defense Intelligence Agency for Vietnamese linguists to act as interpreters for Operation Stony Beach, Nguyen, a member of the 368th Military Intelligence Battalion (Linguist), in Honolulu, Hawaii, volunteered immediately.

His parents, fearing his American citizenship and passport would not protect him, had misgivings.

"Since my father worked for the Americans before we fled, they didn't know if I'd be treated badly," said Nguyen. "But I couldn't pass up the opportunity to go back."

Nguyen's tour began in the American Embassy in Bangkok where he translated documents and interviewed refugees in the Thai/Cambodian border camps who claimed to have information on the remains of American servicemen.

"One day while talking to witnesses in the Site II camp near Cambodia we heard gunfire and explosions," said Nguyen. "The camp was being attacked by bandits."

But some of the more difficult moments came when speaking to his Vietnamese countrymen.

"They thought I could help them relocate to America," he said, " and it was painful to tell them I couldn't."

Shortly before Nguyen was scheduled to fly into Vietnam the government, refused to let him in. But last minute diplomacy resolved the issue only hours before the team's C-130 left for Hanoi.

Nguyen (2nd from left) interprets for the team during a meeting in Hanoi .

The team flew from Hanoi to Nghe An Province in the Central Highlands in an old Soviet MI-8 helicopter, stripped to the bone and filled with barrels of extra fuel. From the provincial headquarters, they traveled to surrounding villages interviewing local villagers and former militia members who claimed to have specific information on when and where Americans were seen. Every lead was followed up regardless of how tenuous it was, and many witnesses were re-interviewed to clear up fuzzy issues.

Reaching a village often required long hikes with supplies and equipment over rough terrain. Poor roads, old equipment and the brutal heat of tropical summer made for long, hard days. The team had to truck in water and food to many locations. Adding to the adventure was the threat of attack by bandits, since the team had to carry large amounts of cash to pay for expenses.

Vietnamese government officials, both national and provincial, accompanied the team and interviews often became a public affair, with team members, government escorts and curious villagers gathering to watch.

In spite of the escort, Nguyen was free to wander the villages and speak to residents without restriction. Contrary to his parent's expectations, he was treated with friendliness and hospitality by virtually everyone he met.

"We found that many villagers had never seen Westerners. They were fascinated by us," said Nguyen, "particularly by the African-American team members. The villagers rubbed their skin to see if it was real. They also refused to believe that I was 100% Vietnamese, since at 5'10" and 185 pounds I'm considerably larger than the average Vietnamese man."

The team consisted of an explosive ordnance disposal specialist, a medic, graves registration personnel, linguists and analysts. Except for Nguyen, all were Joint Task Force Full Accounting (JTFFA) personnel.

His three month tour with Operation Stony Beach complete, Nguyen returned to the United States in September with personal happiness and the satisfaction of working toward resolving the POW/MIA issue for all Americans. ★

Moving the mail in Mogadishu

711th Postal Company deploys to 'Restore Hope' in Somalia

Story and photos by Lt.Col. Jim Nielsen

TO INSURE THAT MAIL DOES INDEED GO THROUGH to the thousands of soldiers participating in Operation Restore Hope, the Army established and deployed the 711th AG Company (Postal)(GS). But there's a catch.

"All of us are Army Reserve volunteers," said Capt. Tamara Dozier, unit commander. Her soldiers, coming from units across the United States, are on Temporary Training for Active Duty (TTAD) status for 179 days. They will join the 24,000 soldiers and U.S. military personnel now serving in Somalia.

The unit, a general support company, will receive mail in bulk from an Air Force postal squadron at the Mogadishu airport and break it down for delivery to a direct support unit.

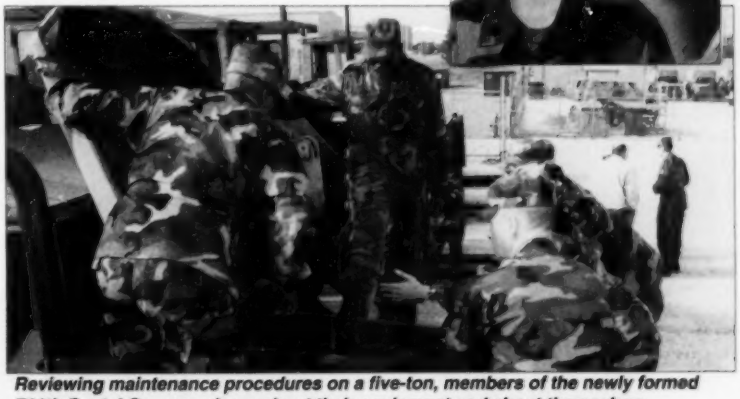
"I saw an opportunity to 'restore hope,' I guess, and that's why I volunteered," said Sgt. John Bjork of Hammond, Ind. "Something inside me said it was God's work," added 1st Lt. Edith Sneed. "That's why I left my civilian job to do this."

As the 47 volunteers assembled after Christmas they faced the challenges of building a fully trained and deployable unit in just a few short weeks. "Not knowing the capabilities of our people was the biggest problem," said Capt. Bryan Sleigh, unit operations officer. "We were all starting from scratch. With both soldiers and with equipment."

Belying the image of a typical post office, the unit's equipment consists of forklifts, generators, conveyors and trucks used to move mail in bulk. The equipment, volunteered by a number ARCOMs, was assembled as quickly as the soldiers. "It reflects the pride of the Army Reserve," said Sleigh, "that the 83rd and other commands hand picked the best stuff they had."

That same pride and spirit ran through the soldiers of the 711th as they completed their pre-deployment training. "We can take the chaos," said one, "we volunteered." ★

Above. 711th soldiers train on a 10k forklift. Right. Spec. Lynne Barnes volunteered after her children told her "Mommy you have to go help those kids."



Reviewing maintenance procedures on a five-ton, members of the newly formed 711th Postal Company learn about their equipment and about themselves.

Cameroon
A lesson for Somalia

In climate, culture and character, Cameroon provides Army Reserve medics with vital experience for African relief operations.

Col. Albert Grupper

A young Cameroonian calmly awaits her turn to be seen by a doctor.

They came from miles around -- on foot, primarily, forming long lines and standing for hours under a fiery, relentless 120ºF sun. They were waiting to see an American doctor; an extraordinary event for the villagers of northern Cameroon.

By Maj. Mark Dushnyck

Working side-by-side with Cameroonian military and civilian medical personnel, the doctors set up registration, triage, treatment, and pharmacy stations to provide general medical treatment to more than 5,000 residents of the country's most northern province.

The team of 12 Army Reservists, assembled from six civil affairs units across the U.S. were led by the 353rd Civil Affairs Command, Bronx, N.Y.

This was the 353rd's second venture into Cameroon, a central-African country of 12 million people. The unit's 1991 meningitis vaccination campaign bore fruit in early 1992 when a particularly severe outbreak of the dreaded annual epidemic took place in the province, but with a slight impact on those villagers vaccinated in 1991.

Nestled between Nigeria and Chad, the province consists of low, rolling sa-

vanna and a range of mountains. It is semiarid and hot, with a dry season exceeding seven months. In addition, the Harmatan winds which blow down from the Sahara are dust-laden and carry the vector for meningitis.

"Meningococcal meningitis is a particularly debilitating form of bacterial meningitis with a high fatality rate," said Col. Carol Miller, public health team chief from the 308th Civil Affairs Bde. in Homewood, Ill. "Populations living in close quarters with poor nutrition and sanitation are particularly vulnerable -- this is the situation which prevails in sub-Saharan Africa during the dry season."

The success of the 1991 mission, coupled with a desire for expanding the scope of training for both Americans and Cameroonians led to U.S. Ambassador Frances Cook asking the 353rd to return.

The team was required to make major adjustments in terms of environment, language, culture and local medical problems and practices.

"I was almost overwhelmed by the heat," said Lt.Col. Pat Heringa, a registered nurse with the 308th. "Of the 14 hospitals and clinics we visited, only one had running water and electricity."

"It was revealing to see the cultural and religious contrasts between villages," said Col. David Ohmart, 415th Civil Affairs Bn., Kalamazoo, Mich. "In animist villages we found people dressed in dirty, cast-off clothing. In Muslim villages the men wore white robes and white hats, and the women wore flower print dresses with matching headgear. The children were all similarly dressed as little adults."

But the apparent difference in prosperity contained a curious anomaly.

"As we began to see patients, we saw a startlingly higher incidence of anemia and malnutrition in the children of the Muslim villages," said Ohmart. "The Muslim villagers considered breast feeding inappropriate much beyond the sixth month and supplemented their infants' diet with a type of millet gruel. Their 'backwards' animist neighbors, not 'knowing better' breast-fed their healthier babies for almost two years."

Col. Albert Grupper

Saber raised in greeting, a tribal chief and local musicians welcome the civil affairs team to their village in northern Cameroon.

Capt. Mary Ellen Robbins, 443rd Civil Affairs Bn., West Warwick, R.I., recalled how language barriers were one of the biggest challenges. "At practically every site we had to translate from a local or tribal dialect into French, and then into English, " she said.

"Their animist neighbors breast-fed their babies for almost two years."

"Transportation, potable water and resupply of heavily used medications for the pharmacy were daily challenges," said Lt.Col. Raymond Barrager, 353rd's operations officer. "Once we ran out, we were out, with no nearby mall or drugstore to run to. Even finding gas to refuel vehicles became a shopping adventure."

"To a degree, I was unsure of what we would encounter in terms of patient load and severity of illness," said Col. Charles Kilhenny, 411th Civil Affairs Bn., West Hartford, Conn. An analysis of patient data showed 13 fairly common medical conditions, including meningitis, malaria, respiratory infections and schistosomiasis. In addition there were several acutely ill or unusual conditions evaluated and treated. "Imagine our great thrill and pride in saving three lives and delivering a baby girl as well," said Kilhenny.

Kilhenny recalled a young woman with a three-week old child. "The mother was triaged out of a long waiting line by Capt. Robbins. The woman was very thin, weak, dehydrated and burning with fever. Lt.Col. Gene White [413th Civil Affairs Battalion, Lubbock, Texas] diagnosed her as having puerperal fever, also known as 'childbirth fever,' a condition rarely seen in modern societies."

"We're all a lot smarter in terms of cultural impact and in our understanding of how the population's health is affected by customs, traditions, policies and economics," said Sgt. 1st Class James McCaffrey, preventive medicine specialist with the 411th. "There's a lot to learn about medical treatment in Africa."

"For most villagers, this marked the first time in their lives they were afforded this level of treatment," said an embassy official. "The exercise was tremendously effective in advancing U.S.-Cameroonian bilateral relations."

"The goodwill generated by this mission, the valuable training gained and the ability to help people who have virtually nothing, made our two missions overwhelming successes," said Col. Albert Grupper, mission commander for the American contingent. "Having Army Reserve civil affairs medics familiar with some of Africa's diverse diseases, medical practices, and cultures will be a big help in a relief or contingency operation in Africa." ★

NORTHER WARRIO

The small clearing in the woodlands of eastern Canada basked in the warmth of a lazy August afternoon.
A soft breeze rippled the meadow grasses, birds called to one another in the surrounding trees and a pair of squirrels played follow-the-leader across a fallen log.

Without warning a flight of UH-1 helicopters zipped low overhead, bearing troops to a nearby landing zone. Even before the sound of the aircraft died, a line of soldiers - their camouflage uniforms, Kevlar helmets and M-16s immediately marking them as Americans - broke from the treeline and rushed toward the other side of the clearing. In the distance a line of Humvees roared along a rough dirt track, their passage marked by a rising plume of powder-fine dust.

RN
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Story by Steve Harding

Though at first glance all this activity might have looked like an invasion of our northern neighbor, it was in reality a large scale Army Reserve training exercise dubbed Nordic Shield II. Held at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, New Brunswick, last summer, the exercise brought together nearly 4,500 Army Reserve soldiers and small groups of National Guardsmen and active duty Army, Marine and Air Force personnel. All went north as part of a task force headed by Army Forces Iceland, (ARICE).

As its name implies, ARICE is tasked with the wartime defense of Iceland, a NATO member state that has no armed forces of its own. Organized in 1984 and now headquartered at Fort Devens, Mass., ARICE is composed primarily of the Fort Devens-based 187th Infantry Brigade and the 167th Support Group from Manchester, N.H. Other supporting units are spread throughout New England, with some components based as far away as Florida.

Though some ARICE units train in Iceland itself in odd-numbered years, it's only at Gagetown -- the home of the Canadian Forces' Combat Training Center and the largest military training area in the northeast - that the entire organiza-

"Lane training is a good way to find out how well you know the basics," said Private Saldana.

tion can operate together. Heavily forested and crisscrossed by streams, the sprawling, 500-square-mile base does not much resemble the rocky, windswept and virtually treeless terrain of the island nation ARICE is tasked to defend. But the physical differences aren't that important, according to ARICE and 187th Infantry Brigade commander Brig. Gen. Peter W. Clegg.

"Gagetown is perfect for us," he said. "It's bigger than any training area available to us in the northeastern U.S. It allows us to deploy pretty much the entire ARICE task force, something there simply isn't enough room to do anyplace else. And the skills we learn and practice here will apply anywhere."

In the past, learning and practicing those vital skills meant using Gagetown's training areas to operate in large formations. But at Nordic Shield II the emphasis was on small-unit "lane training" that concentrated on basic soldier skills.

Though lane training isn't a new concept, it's importance has increased dramatically in light of lessons learned during the Gulf War. One of the most important of these was that many reserve component troops, though highly motivated and well-equipped, needed extensive refresher training in the basics of small-unit soldiering before they could be considered combat-ready.

Lane training seeks to polish those skills by concentrating on squad- and team-level operations. The concept is simple: Groups of from seven to 10 soldiers first study a task or series of tasks, then perform them under the watchful eyes of evaluators who grade them on their performance. If the soldiers perform satisfactorily, they go on to more challenging tasks. If their execution is unsatisfactory, they repeat the training and evaluation cycles until they pass. Though the training can apply to any field, it focuses on tactical skills and normally requires those being trained to move through an outdoor training course known as a lane, hence the name.

MSgt. Terry Brown

Mortarman Pvt. Thomas Sevigny trains on a infantry lane.

For the soldiers of Company A, 3rd Battalion, 18th Infantry, the course comprised four lanes, each covering several hundred square meters of scrub-covered bush. In each lane small groups of men, accompanied by an evaluator, concentrated on squad-level infantry tactics such as fire and movement, ambushes and securing enemy prisoners of war. The soldiers of Sgt. 1st Class Barry Coluzzo's 1st Platoon, waiting their turn in a lane, looked on and talked about the emphasis on small-unit skills.

"Good infantry training," said Spec.. Pete Congdon, a Gulf war veteran who had only recently entered the Army Reserve. "It tells you where you are in relation to the standards."

Pvt. Johnny Saldana agreed, calling the training "a good way to find out how well you know the basics."

Both said that lane training emphasizes teamwork, something Congdon said he'd already seen a lot of at Gagetown.

MSgt. Terry Brown

FIRE MISSION. Sgt. David Thomas provides security as a mortar crew from CSC, 3rd Bn.,18th Infantry prepares for a fire mission.

"We just got a new squad leader and two other new guys, and we've already begun to pull it all together."

ARICE commander Clegg was not surprised by how well lane training was working for the infantry, pointing out that the concept has been used before in the combat arms. But he also added that, with the new emphasis on such training, the resources being applied to it are "substantially greater than in the past.

"Every lane now has a resource manager," he said "who ensures that the necessary resources are present at the right time and place, so that the troops being trained simply have to show up."

Clegg added that the other cornerstone of lane training's success was proper preparation of unit leaders and evaluators.

"We've gone through an extensive leader evaluation process, both before coming to annual training and here at Gagetown." he said. "We did it to ensure that the leaders knew their jobs, were thoroughly familiar with the specific tasks to be trained in the lanes, and were prepared to properly evaluate the training. I think it's paid off, in probably the best training we've ever conducted."

Successful training was not limited to the combat arms units, of course, and neither were the innovative approaches to training that breed such success. One of the best examples of such innovation occurred in Co. B of the 187th Support Battalion.

As the 187th's medical company, Co. B had a dual mission: provide medical support to the brigade during the exercise, while at the same time developing and conducting lane training for its own personnel. The dual role can be tough to work around, according to Company B's commander, Capt. Mark Murphy.

"Because medics have a real-world mission during field training exercises - providing routine and emergency medical care - they rarely get to spend as much time training as do other types of units," Murphy said. "That's why lane training is so important to us."

By rotating soldiers through the training between their stints of "real world" duty, he said, the unit provided excellent training and evaluated soldier skills while at the same time providing medical coverage for the exercise.

MSgt. Terry Brown

PFC Jerry McDonough searches PFC Johnny Saldana for military documents and booby traps as Pvt. Ray Gonsalves provides security.

"The entire brigade mission for this annual training was squad-level lane training," Murphy said. "For us, that meant developing a lane to test medical skills. What I chose were those skills I thought were most critical for a line medic to be able to accomplish to support a mission of the infantry brigade.

"If the medics fail to accomplish any one of the tasks, they fail. We don't say 'You guys did a pretty good job so we'll let you pass. They fail. Period."

"I chose the training tasks out of the ARTEP, and all but two are critical tasks," he said. "If they fail to accomplish any one of the tasks, they fail. We don't say 'You guys did a pretty good job, so we'll let you pass.' They fail, period. And they have to retrain and try it again."

The tasks Murphy chose to evaluate were to locate casualties in the field; to triage them - decide the treatment priority given to each - to treat them appropriately; and to evacuate them.

Each squad leader received a mission at the start point of the lane. A squad might be told of a unit that had sustained casualties at a particular grid coordinate. The squad leader's mission was to prepare his four- to six-person squad to go provide medical support at that location.

"The squad determines where the location is and determines the azimuths and distance to it," Murphy explained. So there's a lot of map and compass work involved, a lot of terrain association and land navigation skills. It's a tactical situation, so patrolling techniques are important; how they choose the route and how they get there are also evaluated."

Each training lane contained three "casualties." Though dummies are normally used for static training, Murphy explained that live soldiers wearing moulage - strap-on rubber appliances that replicate the range of wounds and injuries suffered by soldiers in combat - are preferable during lane training.

"We use live soldiers because they provide a more realistic environment," he

Steve Harding

Medics rush the wounded man to a Humvee ambulance waiting in a nearby clearing.

said. "They can talk, moan or fight, and they are the right size and weight. All of the wounded have multiple injuries, with a mix of severe and less severe wounds.

The multiple casualties tested the medics' ability to triage the patients into the appropriate category and treat them in the correct sequence. The categories are "expectant," a casualty so severely injured that they will not live even with extensive and immediate care; "immediate," a patient whose injuries require immediate treatment to save life or limb; and "delayed", a relatively lightly injured patient who can wait for treatment.

Getting to the casualty was the first hurdle the medic teams had to deal with, as the soldiers of the squad led by Spec. Kyle Fenton quickly discovered. Tasked to locate three wounded members of an infantry squad, Fenton and his fellow medics had to traverse some fairly rough terrain - down a ravine; through thick woods; across a small stream.

As the squad approached the general area where the three casualties lay, the soft moaning of one attracted their attention. They found the first victim lying in a small clearing, bleeding from a chest wound. Several of the medics immediately went to work on him, while others continued to search for other casualties. Two more were soon located; one was judged to be expectant, while the other's wounds were relatively minor. Most of the team's attention was therefore focused on the first soldier found.

Over the course of the next 20 minutes the medics worked quickly to stop the flow of "blood" from the soldier's chest wound and from an "injury" to his left leg. The scene was one of controlled chaos. One medic cradled the injured man's head as others started IVs, gave drugs, took vital signs and splinted the man's leg. The whole time their evaluator stood close by, carefully watching each of the team's actions and making notes that would later form the basis for a detailed debriefing of the squad's run through their training lane.

They found the first victim lying in a small clearing, bleeding from a chest wound.

Once they'd stabilized the "severely injured" soldier, Fenton and his squad hastily constructed a makeshift litter using their rifles and various pieces of clothing. Easing the injured man on it, they then hurried him toward a clearing where a Humvee ambulance waited to evacuate him. At every step of the process their evaluator took note of their actions.

Later, awaiting the after-action verdict of Murphy and the other evaluators, Fenton and his squad members took a moment to reflect on both Gagetown and their performance in the lane.

PFC Jennifer Hicks called the Canadian installation "a great place for us to train. We have a variety of terrain features that we don't have back home."

"The terrain is great," Fenton agreed, "and it's beautiful here. I've never been out of the U.S., so this is a first-time experience for me. I like it."

As for their time in the lane, Hicks felt the squad had done well. "And it's nice to know that we work well as a squad; that we can save our patient."

Fenton, on the other hand, felt the run through the lane "was a little stressful. I think we did well, but I think we can do better. With lane training you're combining everything you've learned during the section training; you pull everything to-

gether and make it work. It's more of a real-life setting, and I think it will help us to get better."

Though Fenton's squad did well on the medical tasks, Murphy and the other evaluators felt the soldiers needed some refresher training in land navigation.

"Though land nav is not part of of a medical company ARTEP," Murphy explained, "it's extremely important. If an infantry squad doesn't do land nav well, they can get retrained. If we don't get to the location of a real-life mission, then the consequences are a little more serious."

Nordic Shield emphasized yet again the Army's belief that excellence in basic soldier skills is the foundation of victory.

Navigating over unfamiliar terrain is just as important to aviators, and the aircrews of the 4th Bn., 1589th Aviation Regiment, made the most of the training possibilities Gagetown offered them. Tasked to support ARICE with 25 UH-1s, the unit took every opportunity to do the sort of low and fast flying required over the modern battlefield.

"In Reserve aviation we generally operate in predominantly civilian areas," said Lt.Col. Frank Esposito, commander of the 4th Bn. "So we don't get to do a lot of tactical flying. Gagetown gives us the opportunity to train as we would fight."

Operating from a forward airfield, Esposito's Huey's ranged across Gagetown carrying troops, equipment and VIPs. In between flights the unit's soldiers set up and conducted their own lane training, evaluating everything from basic soldier skills to airfield defense.

The dozens of other units spread across the Canadian countryside were just as busy. The 756th Engineer Co. put up pontoon bridges on one of Gagetown's lakes using flotation sections dropped into the water by a CH-47 Chinook, then rushed to prepare for an ARTEP. Elsewhere, soldiers at the 399th Combat Support Hospital treated the real injuries common to field exercises - lacerations, heat injuries and broken bones - while at the same time gearing up for a stint in their own training lanes.

As Nordic Shield II neared its end, the hundreds of soldiers who'd labored so hard to move the task forces' 1,000 vehicles and thousands of personnel north to Gagetown began the enormous task of preparing for the return trip to New England. Soldiers of Co. C, 187th Support Bn., and the 1019th Supply and Service Co., moved out early to establish refueling points along the highways leading south, while the other soldiers who'd come north made their own preparations for the homeward journey.

Nordic Shield II was a success on many levels: as an annual training period for thousands of Army Reservists; as a demonstration of ARICE's ability to blend disparate forces into a cohesive whole able to deploy over long distances; and as a solid reaffirmation of Canadian-American cooperation. But most importantly, the exercise emphasized yet again the Army's belief that excellence in basic soldier skills is the foundation of victory. ★

Steve Harding

PFC Jennifer Hicks (left) and Spec. Kyle Fenton treat a "casualty" during medical lane training.

Steve Harding is a photojournalist assigned to Soldier's Magazine, Cameron Station, Va. MSgt. Terry Brown is a photojournalist assigned to the 362nd Public Affairs Detachment, Manchester, N.H.

ng the Wreck Columbus'

Story and Photos by SSgt. Zeke Allen

The beauty of the November morning belied the tragedy to come. As the steamship "Columbus" pulled away from Spear's Wharf in Baltimore for the routine run down the Chesapeake Bay to Richmond, everything seemed normal. The year was 1850. The ship, an improved design from Robert Fulton's "Clermont," was running smoothly. But this morning the boiler operator made one mistake, and he paid for that mistake with his life.

Forgetting to check the boiler's water level, the operator was unaware that the steam engine was getting hotter and hotter. Suddenly the engine exploded, killing the boiler operator instantly and setting the ship on fire. Burning out of control, the *Columbus* drifted south on the bay. When the fire reached the water line the vessel sank, and for the next 142 years it rested quietly in 60 feet of water.

But the *Columbus* was never forgotten. Powered by a "crosshead" steam engine, the only one of its kind known to still exist, the underwater wreck site had been placed on the National Register of Historic Sites.

When the Army Corps of Engineers began a project to deepen the channel coming into the port of Baltimore, the wreck of the *Columbus* was in the way.

The Corps was faced with two choices; destroy a valuable historic artifact, or try to save it. "We called in a group of civilian archeologists," said Eric LaBoo, engineering team

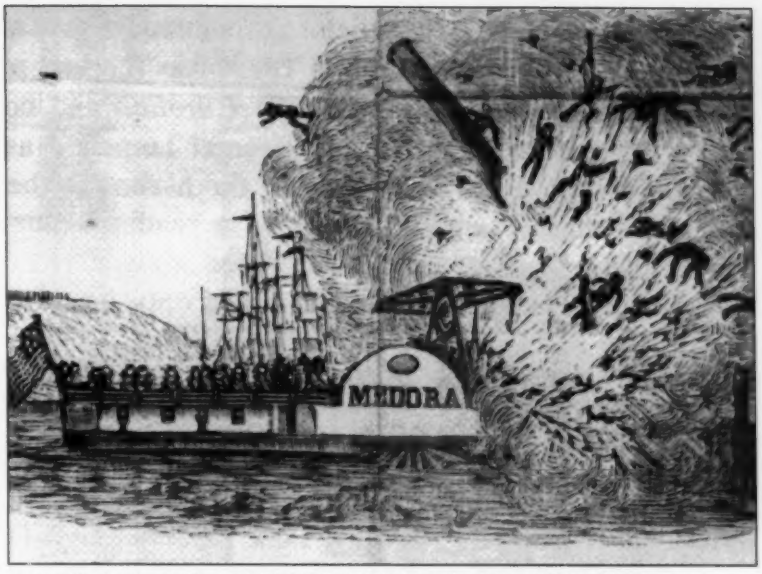
Wearing a full wet suit and "hard hat," an Army diver prepares to inspect the wreck of the steamship Columbus, submerged for 142 years.

leader, "and decided to try to raise the unique engine and save the surviving structure."

The three phase project began with an archeological survey to see what could be salvaged. Then a team of Army divers were called in to rig the underwater apparatus and do the deep sea work. Raising the 18-ton engine from the ocean floor required a 100-ton floating crane from the U.S. Army Reserve's 949th Transportation Company at Fort Eustis, Va.

The BD (Barge Derrick) 6700 is one of the largest cranes on the East Coast. Known affectionately as the "hotel", the barge is complete with living quarters, a galley, and complete facilities to take care of the 19-person crew and equipment.

Moving the BD 6700 required the help of the 100-foot tugboat *Sgt. William Seay*. A 65-foot tugboat towed the barge that would house the archeological treasures recovered from the bay.



An artist's depiction of the fatal 1842 explosion of the Medora, a Chesapeake Bay steamship similar to the Columbus.

With the equipment and personnel in place, Army divers inspected and photographed the wreck for the final time.

"The archeologists had set up grid patterns on the wreck and we used them to navigate around the site," said Sgt. 1st Class David Fontaine, Jr. of Townshend, Vt. Fontaine headed a team of divers from the 511th Engineer Detachment (Diving).

"Visibility was often less than two feet," said Fontaine. "Minerals, silt and fines in the water sometimes reduced it to zero."

The divers, working in two man teams, spent up to three hours at 60 feet before surfacing. To keep from getting the "bends," the teams spent 30 minutes in a recompression chamber after every dive. The chamber was carried on board an LCU (Landing Craft Utility) which also housed the divers' living quarters, air pumps and diving equipment.

Inspecting and photographing the wreck for the final time, the diving team worked out the lift and selected the needed special equipment. "We took some cables and frames down and fastened them to the engine," said Fontaine. "The crane lifted it a few feet, and then we inspected it again."

When crane operator Sgt. Michael Brandt began the first lift, the rigging straps came together and bent the frame designed to lift the engine. While members of the 949th worked on a new, stronger engine frame, the divers returned underwater to attach cables to the 7,000 pound paddlewheel.

"Then we got out of the water and crossed our fingers," said Fontaine. When the paddlewheel came out of the water the divers and barge crew went into a "lumberjack mode," according to Fontaine, cutting timbers to support the paddlewheel on the barge.

With a storm from the remnants of Hurricane Andrew approaching, and the engine lifting frame uncompleted, the engineers decided to postpone the rest of the recovery until later in the year.

Once restoration is complete, the remains of the *Columbus* will be shipped to a final resting place in a museum in Baltimore's Inner Harbor. ★

Archeologist Richard Swete watches Spec. Frank Rupp guide the Columbus paddlewheel shaft and hubs into place on the barge.

SSgt. Zeke Allen is a photojournalist with the 356th Public Affairs Detachment, Fort Meade, Md.

PEOPLE

Shooting livestock in Costa Rica

Nearly 4,000 Costa Ricans and their farm animals received healthcare in a joint medical exercise with the Costa Rican government.

Col. Sidney Allen, a staff veterinarian with the 807th Medical Brigade, was one of the 45 reservists providing care for livestock in an effort to prevent disease. The farm animals are an essential part of Costa Rica's agriculture, the country's primary source of national income.

"The most difficult part is traveling on the roads in the rain, said Allen, who provided medication and vitamin injections for the animals. "We worked out of an old farm house, and people bring their animals to us."

Loading up with vitamins.

Cornwell and Feist drill into Canadian bedrock.

Quarrymen of Kootenay Castle

With no subtle touch, the quarry section of the 659th Engineer Co. from Spokane, Wash. installed their 150-ton-per-hour rock crusher on a site near Trail, British Columbia.

Sgt. Darrin Cornwell and **PFC Shawn Feist** were dispatched to a 50-foot rock obstacle that stood in the way of efforts to widen Stoney Creek Road and with a pneumatic drill, opened holes for TNT and C-4 explosive.

The soldiers were training as part of Exercise Kootenay Castle '92, a joint exercise with Canadian engineers.

Fort Dix landmark

Post office packer

"People ship boxloads of chili peppers back home this time of year and that stuff weighs a lot," said Sgt. Keith Johnson, 23rd Direct Support Postal Company.

Saddled with loads of boxes and canvas bags bulging with letters and packages, the Pennsylvania native worked up a sweat carrying mail at Panama's Albrook Air Force Station.

Unloading 20,700 pounds of packages and letters from container ships every day "keeps us in shape," said Johnson.

Johnson labels packages in Panama.

The ultimate weapon

Charles Kuhlman, a 97-year-old 78th Division veteran from World War I and 1st Sgt. Ismael Rodriguez, B Co., 3rd Bn., 13th Rgmt., 78th Division, admire the Ultimate Weapon, the statue that symbolized Fort Dix as a basic training site for many years.

The division, now a part of the Army Reserve, hosted a reunion of former members.

PEOPLE

Seize and hold the high ground!

For **Kevin Carr**, a drill sergeant with the 76th Division, taking the high ground means spending 11 1/2 days atop a pole overlooking Long Island Sound.

An 11-year Army Reserve veteran, Carr's venture earned $3,000 in donations for the Multiple Sclerosis Society, a charity that earned his personal involvement after a fellow reservist was stricken with the disease. The pole-sitting contest was sponsored by a local radio station.

Carr, a police officer in Milford, Conn. spent his time listening to a radio, studying for his police department sergeant's exam and reading Tom Clancy novels. His family and friends delivered food.

For every hour on the pole Carr and five other contestants received a five-minute break, which could be accumulated to have time for a shower or exercise.

According to Carr the worst part of the ordeal was sleeping an average of three hours a night, but "it wasn't too bad. It was just like being in the field."

Smile and say "Arrgghhhh!!"

For many students a study break means munching on popcorn and sipping a soft drink, but for **Spec. Aileen Degro**, a second-year pre-med student at Puerto Rico's Catholic University, it meant a two-week trip to a remote village in Guyana, on the northern coast of South America.

Degro is a medical assistant with the 820th Station Hospital in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.

"The experience here has been different and difficult," said, Degro. "And great."

Participating in a joint humanitarian medical readiness training exercise with the Guyana Defense Force medical corps, Degro and 20 members of the 820th found the conditions quite primitive. Villagers bathed and washed clothes in the nearby river because running water was sporadic in Bartica. Water for taking showers had to be carried from the river or a rainwater collection point about a block away from their quarters.

"They're not the best of conditions," said Degro, "but hopefully our knowledge will make the villagers lives a little better."

Spc. Kevin Carr raised $3,000 for Multiple Sclerosis.

Spec. Scott Campbell studies patient with severe headache.

Spec. Aileen Degro assists LtCol. Milton Irizarry with a tooth extraction in the village of Bartica, Guyana

Casting about in Panama....

With the high-pitched shrill of a cast-removing saw piercing the Panamanian hospital room, **Spec. Scott Campbell** quickly cut and removed a patient's purple cast.

"I finally can do what I'm trained to do," said Campbell. "Back home we don't work on real patients."

Back home, Campbell is a pre-med student in Helena, Mont.

A member of the 396th Station Hospital, an accident last summer took Campbell's leg. While unloading grain cars, he fell below a railroad car and crushed his right leg, forcing a below-the-knee amputation.

"Things just happen," said Campbell, "I'm not going to dwell on it. I need to continue with the rest of my life."

Part of continuing with his life is getting ready for a military medical board examination which Campbell feels he can pass. But for now, he's busy working with patients.

"My bedside manner with orthopedic patients has improved considerably" said Campbell with a self-effacing smile. "So has my sympathy for them."

A'Czech'ered Shoot

A competitor takes aim at an OPFOR target on the Mittenwald, Germany range.

For the first time, Czechoslovakian reservists compete with NATO forces

Story by Maj. Pete Pearse

Each year the International Minuteman Competition held in the German Alps is a cascade of languages. This year the sound of Czech was added, as the former Warsaw Pact nation joined the competition for the first time.

The IMC, sponsored annually by the European-based 7th U.S. Army Reserve Command, is a one-day event held just outside the German resort city of Garmisch. Thirty-seven teams compete in four categories: rifle, pistol, hand grenade throw, and a MILES military patrol event.

In the largest competition in the event's 14 year history, 187 reserve soldiers from Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Austria, the United Kingdom, the United States and Czechoslovakia participated.

"It was hard to imagine just a few years ago that we would join a friendly competition with German and American soldiers," said Czechoslovakian team captain Lt.Col. Ladisacv Szapowal. Surprised at the scope of the event, he said that just talking to soldiers of different countries was rewarding, but impossible under the old Communist rule.

"Not only have we never competed against foreign teams, we've never been able to do so internally," said Szapowal.

The Czech team, two men short, was augmented by MSgt. Gale Smith, a Czech linguist, and Sgt. Andrew Kinkade, both 7th ARCOM soldiers.

"I found the chance to shoot with the former Warsaw Pact members exciting. Considering the language barrier, I was surprised how well we worked together as a team. We did well on the MILES course just using hand signals," said Kinkade.

Two British teams took the top two rifle team places; French and German teams took first and second in team pistols; German and British teams tied for first place in team grenade scores, and two German teams took first and second place in the team patrol competition.

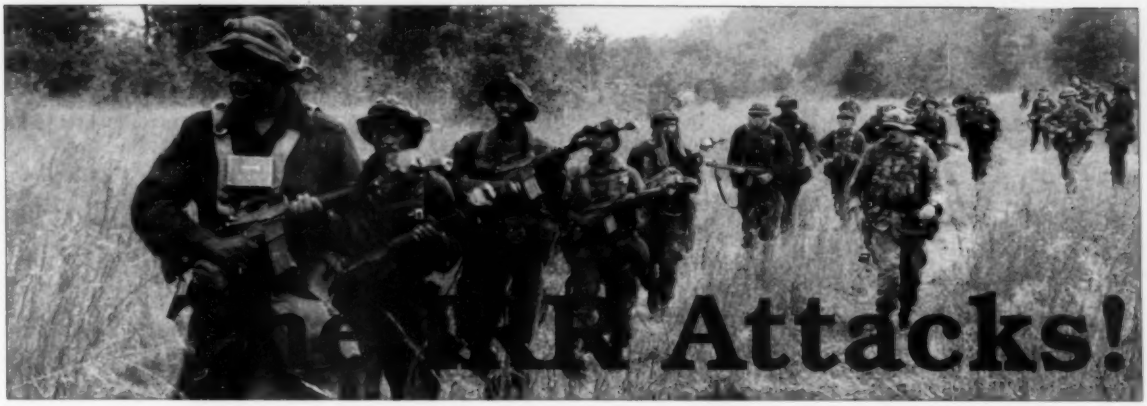
In the combined team score category a team from Alabama's 121st ARCOM beat the United Kingdom Team #1 by a score of 2866 to 2813.

Although coveted, the trophies were overshadowed by the strong spirit of partnership that dominated the event.

"It was wunderbar," said a German Army Reservist. ★

Sgt. William Baker explains the M60 to a Czech reservist prior to the MILES patrol event.

Maj. Frank Wing, observes German reservist on 9mm range.



IRR Attacks!

Intense training in light infantry skills builds cohesion in IRR soldiers.

Story and photographs by Staff Sgt. Dorothy Young

Soldiers from throughout the United States, 141 members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), made Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) history in three weeks of training at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

"We're the first group of IRR soldiers to participate in a JRTC live fire exercise," said Capt. Willie Thomas of Jackson, Miss.

The JRTC trains thousands of Army Reserve soldiers and other components in light infantry combat skills.

The exercise scenario used to train the soldiers included friendly and hostile forces from two countries on the fictional island of Atlantica. The IRR soldiers played the roles of Cortinian security forces who asked the U.S. to help to stop invaders from the People's Democratic Republic of Atlantica on the east.

Top. Moving in 'ranger file', IRR soldiers cross an open field. Above. Cpl. Derek Pope, of Alameda, Calif. sets reference points on his 60mm mortar.

Regular Army soldiers from JRTC acted as observer/controllers to provide feedback and guidance to the Cortinian soldiers. Special forces soldiers from Fort Bragg, N.C., provided tactical and practical one-on-one training to each of the three IRR platoons.

"They're compressing six weeks of infantry training into two weeks," said Sgt. 1st Class Gary Monger, unit first sergeant from Detroit, Mich. "It gets very intense. The special forces soldiers are with us everywhere we go."

For realism, each soldier is outfitted with the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES). When a soldier is hit by a laser beam, an audio tone alerts him that he is a casualty. Controllers turn off the tones with a special key and issue casualty cards.

"The cards let soldiers know whether they are wounded or killed in action," said Capt. Keven Christie, a controller. "The data on the cards represent studies of historical records from casualties in the Vietnam War."

A chain reaction of events begins when a soldier is taken out of action. "We follow whatever the casualty cards say, so if a soldier has a chest wound, for example, we put a combat dressing on it, treat him for shock, and try to get him to the nearest medical facility within the stated amount of time," Monger said. "In one attack we lost 18 soldiers and had to function without them. Stuff like that makes the training very realistic."

On the day of the live fire exercise, each of the three platoons were sent out separately to ambush the enemy.

"The live fire course was very challenging, with vehicles, simulated targets and silhouettes to shoot at," said Thomas.

"There were problems sure," said Thomas, "but we're starting to gel. American soldiers have always done that, and I feel no difference here. We came into this thing like new inductees but leave feeling like an effective Army." ★

Army Shorts

RESERVE ENGINEERS BUILD BALLFIELD

Through the cooperative efforts of Fifth U.S. Army, the U.S. Attorney's office, the San Antonio Housing Authority and Co. B, 980th Engineer Bn (Cbt)(Hvy), the children of Hedges Street have a new ball field.

The project was coordinated through the San Antonio Weed and Seed Committee, a community revitalization effort that channels federal drug-seizure funds to police programs that weed out criminal elements in designated neighborhoods.

"We're going to see more youth activities here, more pride in the area," said Arlene Chalkley of San Antonio Fighting Back. "This is helping people take back their neighborhoods."

A neighborhood boy watches Pvt. Henry Wooten dig a ballfield drainage ditch.

CIOR competitors prove obstacle course is no obstacle.

MILITARY ATHLETES NEEDED FOR CIOR

The U.S. Military Competitions Team is looking for Army Reserve officers to represent the United States during the August 1993 competition in Quantico Marine Corps Base, Virginia.

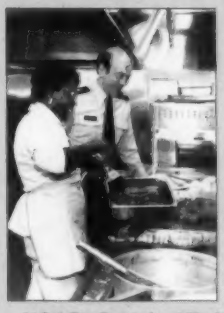
Held annually with the Interallied Confederation of Reserve and Medical Reserve Officers (CIOR/CIOMR) Congress, this arduous competition is based on individual and team performances in marksmanship, land and water obstacle courses, land navigation and first aid.

The competition promotes partnership, goodwill and essential military skill development for reserve officers of the NATO alliance.

Minimum male requirements for tryouts are:
- 5-mile run in 32:00
- 800-meter run in 2:30
- 50-meter swim in 35 seconds
- 75 pushups in 2:00
- 12 pullups in 1:00

Minimum female requirements are:
- 5-mile run in 37:30
- 800-meter run in 3:00
- 50-meter swim in 40 seconds
- 50 pushups in 2:00
- 5 pullups in 1:00

For more information contact the 1993 Military Competitions Team, P.O. Box 1215, Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060-0915 or call (703) 806-5015, DSN 656-5015.



Lt.Col. Ron Pusateri, nutritionist at Riverside Hospital in Columbus, Ohio supervises food preparation. Riverside is the new centralized training site for 80 members of the 2291st U.S. Army Hospital.

LAOs SUPPORT THE ARMY RESERVE

Army Materiel Command (AMC) maintenance technicians and supply specialists staff 'touch' every soldier in every unit every day.

Working in Logistics Assistance Offices (LAOs) across the U.S., the technicians and specialists are trained on ammunitions, weapons, communications, aviation, missile systems, combat and tactical systems, construction and materiel handling equipment, as well as numerous other systems. These technicians are available to reserve unit commanders and can provide valuable training and advice to all Army Reserve personnel.

To locate the LAO nearest you, call (404) 669-6655, DSN 367-6655.

AMC is responsible for the research, development, acquisition and sustainment of food, arms and supplies for the Army.

POSTAL MATCH WINNERS ANNOUNCED

.22-Caliber Pistol World Wide and Air Pistol World Wide
Individual: SFC Douglas J. Brown, 98th Div (Trng)
Team: 98th Div (Trng)

.22-Caliber Rifle World Wide
Individual: SSG Warren D. Clark, 1107th RTU(SMU)
Team: 99th ARCOM Team #1

Air Rifle World Wide
Individual (Tie): SGT Ruth E. Scott, IRR; CPT Glen E. Bassett, 244th Engineer Bn (Cbt)(Hvy)
Team: 99th ARCOM

World War II Remembered

First in a Series of Twelve Articles

CCC provides pre-war leadership training

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's imaginative New Deal programs for giving jobs to unemployed men during the Great Depression. It also provided pre-war leadership training for officers in the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC), forerunner to the Army Reserve.

Unknown to those officers at the time, the leadership experience they gained in the CCC would prepare them for the greater challenges and responsibilities of World War II.

The CCC began March 20,1933, almost immediately after Roosevelt assumed office. Originally, the Army was given only the tasks of immunizing the volunteers, issuing them clothing and equipment, and organizing them into 200-man companies. The Departments of Interior and Agriculture were given control and command of the camps.

A month later Roosevelt ordered the Army to assume complete control of the CCC. By July of that year, 1,315 camps were in operation. Each camp had two Regular officers, one Reserve officer, four Regular Army enlisted men, and about 200 civilian members. By the end of September, almost 1,775 members of the Organized Reserve Corps were on active duty with the CCC.

The reservists welcomed the opportunity for service, ironically, because many were formerly unemployed themselves and any work was appreciated. Others also benefited. Regular officers could return back to their previous military assignments as more and more Reserve officers replaced their positions. The camp members also enjoyed vastly improved relations when Reserve officers assumed command, since many regarded Regular officers as "too military" in their attitudes towards civilians.

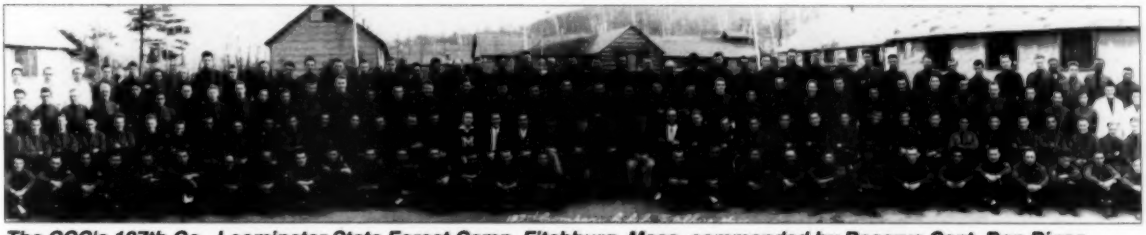
The CCC camps themselves were deliberately made as nonmilitary as possible; volunteers were not taught drill or weaponry. Ceremony and patriotic displays were kept to a minimum.

CCC camps were for the most part racially segregated into separate black and white encampments although some, such as the Fitchburg camp shown in the photo, were integrated. Initially white Regular Army officers commanded the all-black camps, but this policy changed in 1934 and black Reserve officers took charge of the black camps.

Over 30,000 Army Reservists contributed significantly to the success of the Civilian Conservation Corps project. By the time the CCC was phased out in 1943 - when most young men were at war - over 2,500,000 youths had passed through 1,500 camps across the country.

Under the leadership of Reserve officers, the CCC planted 200 million trees, reforested 17 million acres of land, fought forest fires, built thousands of miles of roads and trails in remote areas, helped prevent soil erosion and control floods, and constructed cabins and campgrounds still enjoyed today.

Ultimately, the Army Reserve helped America's youth improve themselves and our country's natural resources, while preparing themselves for the challenges of World War II. ★



The CCC's 197th Co., Leominster State Forest Camp, Fitchburg, Mass. commanded by Reserve Capt. Don Dixon.

The Army's influence is seen in a camp mess hall.

Story by Maj. Dean Lee. Historical photos provided by Dr. Brian Higgins.

Down-sizing!

How carefully does the Army plan its force structure?

Ever wonder how the Army decides what units to activate, inactivate, convert or reorganize?

The decision on how to "down-size" or "right-size" the Army Reserve is made through a series of phases, planning conferences and reviews called the **Total Army Analysis (TAA) process**. Conducted every two years, this force structuring process carefully evaluates input from staff agencies, war plans and policy documents to determine the Army's future needs and requirements.

In the ***force guidance phase,*** force planning experts analyze the national military strategy, threat data, available resources and the priorities of the President and the senior military leadership. **Army Force Planning Data and Assumptions (AFPDA)** are used for information on logistics and personnel planning, consumption and workload factors, foreign host nation support, and other factors critical to force deployment. A crucial step in this first phase of the TAA is the review and updating of **allocation rules** which determine what a unit needs to exist on the battlefield.

The ***quantitative analysis phase*** determines the tactical support requirements needed to support combat forces in specific scenarios. Here, divisions, separate brigades, armored cavalry regiments and special operations are considered as the major combat forces and computer simulations match the combat units with support requirements. Input about strategic mobility forces and air/sealift data produce port arrival times for deploying units. A computerized warfighting simulation produces combat intensities, casualty rates, ammunition use rates, and equipment loss rates. The information is then combined with allocation rules and logistics data to generate support force requirements and a time-phased troop deployment list.

Using tactical support forces information, a second report compares these newly developed doctrine support requirements with available and programmed units. Simulations are completed for each scenario and the product, the TAA **Decision Force**, is carefully reviewed at Force Structure Conference II (FSC II).

During the ***qualitative analysis phase,*** the Decision Force is developed with endstrength figures. The computer generated requirements are reviewed, analyzed and validated and the proposed changes and issues are carefully considered by the panel.

The ***leadership review phase*** is the final part of the TAA. It follows a General Officer Steering Committee meeting held to resolve any remaining issues. The Army Vice Chief of Staff conducts another review before the Chief of Staff is briefed for final decision.

The result is the TAA **Base Force** which includes all active, reserve, guard and host nation components. The process continues with intense scrutiny, analyzing the base force for readiness capabilities and critical deficiencies. Comparisons are made between actual capabilities and the force's designed capabilities. Current and future requirements are also considered.

In the last part of the leadership review phase, a **Force Integration Analysis (FIA)** determines if the force can be equipped, manned, trained and sustained, provided facilities, mobilized and deployed, and organized in the required time-phasing. The capability of the force and the Commander-in-Chiefs' (CINCs) requirements are also determined.

The final output results in an executable **Program Objective Memorandum (POM) Force**. The TAA and POM then become the approved **Total Army force structure** for the designated years.

Confusing? Somewhat. Complicated? Yes. But the Total Army Analysis process is characterized by careful, systematic planning and thorough review. The result is the "right-size" force needed to successfully fight and sustain units in a combat environment. ★

Story by Maj. Lawrence Bergeson
Illustration by Maj. Steve Lambert

AT EASE

"How would you like a job where, if you make a mistake, a big red light goes on and 18,000 people boo?"

Former Hockey Goalie
Jacques Plante

TRADITION

The Great Seal of the United States

"Resolved, that Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson be a committee, to bring in a device for a seal for the United States of America."

ALTHOUGH THE EAGLE has been mentioned as an item of insignia since the early 1800's, The Great Seal was not officially adopted for wear as officers cap insignia until 1897.

Symbolically, it reflects the beliefs and values that our Founding Fathers held for our new nation, and they wished to pass those values on to their descendents. Its origin took over six years, beginning in 1776.

Although Messrs. Franklin, Adams and Jefferson coined the Latin motto, *E Pluribus Unum* (Out of many, one), their design was, well, not very good. Congress thanked them and set up another committee.

A total of three committees pondered the Seal's design before Congress turned to Charles Thomson. He selected the best features of the previous designs and gave his sketches to William Barton for final draft.

The colors red, white and blue are taken from the American flag. The shield is "born on the breast of an American Eagle without any other support" to denote that the United States ought to rely on its own virture.

The number 13, denoting the original states is represented in the bundle of arrows, the stripes of the shield and the stars in the constellation. The olive branch and arrows denote "the power of peace and war." The motto on the scroll held in the eagle's beak expresses the union of the 13 states.

First Draft...

THE FIRST DRAFT WAS passed by Congress in 1863. It applied to all male citizens and to all males of foreign birth, 20 to 45 years old.

Those who could pay $300 for a substitute were exempted.

First Advisers...

THE FIRST 35 AMERICAN military advisors arrived in Vietnam on August 1, 1950.

First Reservists...

THE SEVERE SHORTAGE of doctors in the Spanish American War led to the formation of the Medical Reserve Corps on April 23, 1908...the official birthday of the United States Army Reserve. The first 160 physicians were commissioned on June 30, 1908.

First in Vietnam...

IN APRIL 1968, 42 ARMY Reserve units were mobilized for Vietnam. Of those, 35 were deployed to Southeast Asia.

Twenty Army Reserve soldiers were awarded the Purple Heart. Other awards included one Silver Star; 5 Legions of Merit; 384 Bronze Stars; 7 Air Medals; 779 Army Commendation Medals.

The 231st Transportation Company from St. Petersburg, Fla. was selected as the Army's outstanding transportation unit in Vietnam and received the National Defense Transportation Award.

Two Army Reserve units were recommended for the Presidential Unit Citation, 13 for the Meritorious Unit Citation, and one for the Unit Cross of Gallantry (Vietnam).

DID YOU KNOW?

The U. S. Marine Band has played at every presidential inauguration since Thomas Jefferson's.

The U. S. Coast Guard has 100 percent of its occupations open to women.

First Lt. Benjamin Foulois was the Army's first pilot, soloing in 1910 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was given $150 to keep his Wright Flier in the air for four months, but ended up spending $300 out of his own pocket to keep it flying.

In 1881 the United States Army adopted a spiked helmet for dress wear. Although good for holding shaving water, it was painful to sit on.

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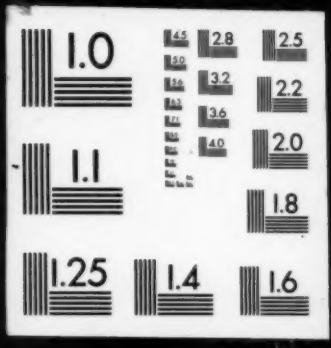
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